Towns Demolished, Lives Lost and a Train Blown Away.

Destructive storms swept over several Western States, killing and injuring many people. A dispatch from Kansas City, Mo., mys. The tornado destroyed Towanda, Kan., killing six people; wrecked Augusta, billing four and injuring many others; did great damage at Wellington, killing several and demolished several buildings at Kiowa. The town of Towarda was asleep when the storm swept down, razing everything in its path and leaving dead bodies lying in its wake. Four bodies have been recovered from the ruins already searched. Twenty persons are fatally hurt and forty more are recovered injured basides a large number

periously injured, besides a large number more or less maimed.

The fatally injured were: A little girl blown from the second story of the hotel a distance of 150 feet, badly crushed; Mrs. G. A. Robbins, skull fractured by flying timbers; Elmer Hain, internally injured; Mrs. Walter Mooney, head crushed; Alice Thornton and Mrs. and Mrs. George Cornelius.

Ten were seriously injured.

At Augusta, Kan., three were killed outright—Harmon Hoskins, James Barnes and the infant child of Will Rhodes. The child the infant child of Will Rhodes. was blown out of his mother's arms and dashed against a brick wall. Rhodes himself is fatally injured, as is also the wife of Harmon Hoskins. Fifteen others were more

or less seriously nurt.
At South Haven, Kan., the house of John At South Haven, Kan., the house of John Moorehouse was leveled to the ground and Moorehouse and one child were killed. John Burmaster's house was crushed like an eggshell and the whole, family (Mr. and Mrs. Burmaster and three children) were killed. Mrs. Frank Shepard was killed by flying timbers. A geore of others were injured, but it is believed no more fatalities occurred. At Strong City, Kan., the house of James Glassen was demolished, and his wife, son and little child were killed outright. Several ethers were injured.

a limb broken and was internally injured.

Another was hurt about the back and inbernally. Neither is likely to recover. A young son was badly injured and bruised shout the head. bout the head. The house of Samuel Buckholder was de-

molished, but the family escaped injury.

Mrs. Zimmerman took refuge in the cellar

of her house, which was demolished, and she was fatally injured.

Wellington and vicinity suffered con-

wellington and vicinity surfered conmiderably and several people were
tilled. William Little's house, south
of Wellington, was blown to splinters,
and Little and his four children were
killed. Joe Walton's house was picked
and thirteen of the occupants were more
are less injured. Sam Butterworth's house
and its occupants were carried three hundred
and its occupants were carried three hundred yards in the air, and some of the family were fatally hurt.
At Atohison, Kan., the gale began at mid-

might, but no damage was done to speak of mill mariy noon, when a tornado visited the city and unroofed and demolished several burge buildings and scattered signs, awnings, stc., in every direction. The Santa Fe depot was unroofed and the Scholastic Convent

In Kansas City the wind reached a velocity of sixty-four miles an hour. The damage sonsisted principally of roofs blown away and plategiass windows broken.

and plategiass windows broken.

The storm in St. Joseph, Mo., began at midnight. There is hardly a house in the city not damaged more or less, and many barns, outhouses and fences are leveled. The large trotting barn of the King Hill stock farm was destroyed, but all the valuable stock was removed before the building was wept awa; In the river the steamboats Yazel and Savannah and the ferryboat Belle, of

Bavannah and the ferry coat belle, of Brownsville, are swamped ashore.

Despatches from Hiawatha, Kan., Seneca, Oncida, Horton, Lawrence, Bolckow and Maryville, Mo., report great loss.

At about 6:30 in the evening at Chicago, Ill., the sky. which had been threatening all the afternoon, became black as night, and in another minute a cloudburst occurred. The wind blew at a hurricane rate and depart the rain in sheets along the streets. drove the rain in sheets along the streets, sweeping every movable object before it.
At Halstead and Pierce streets the wind blew down a house and killed three people. The building was a seven-story brick struc-ture. It was surrounded by one and twostory frame and brick buildings, the homes of humble laborers, and crashing upon them instantly crushed out the lives of three un-fortunates and fatally or seriously injured

many others.

Those instantly killed are David Hulett, aged six months; Horace Mott, aged five years, and "Eddie" Mott, aged two years. years, and "Eddie" Mott, aged two years.

The fatally injured were Alice Hulett, aged eight, crushed about the head and shoulders; Mrs. Ada Keown, buried beneath a mass of bricks, which crushed her through the chair in which she was sitting; Horace Wigant, whole body fearfully bruised: Mary Wigant, arms, head and body bany crushed; James Mott, head erushed; Mrs. James Mott, head and shoulders crushed; James Mott, Jr., back strained and injured internally; Mamie Mott, badly and injured internally; Mamie Mott, badly wounded about the heaf and shoulders.

wounded about the head and shoulders.

A storm prevailed in Burlington, Iowa, and vicinity all day. A train on the Burlington and Northwestern narrow gauge was blown from the track, forty miles from there while running at full speed. Two passengers, a mail clark and a heggagemaster were reported to clerk and a baggagemaster were reported to be seriously hurt, while others were badly The storm prostrated wires all over Ne-

Reports received show that the town of

Reison, Neb., the county seat of Nuckolis County, was laid wasts, and many buildings, including two churches, were wrecked int Norfolk. Reports from other points indicate the

the storm swept northward and eastward from Nelson with great fury. The storm included in its track the town of Edgar and other places in Clay County, continuing on to Norfolk.

Later Details.

The great storm, according to later dis The great storm, according to later dis-patches, swept over Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Texas and Indiana. The wind no where fell below the danger line of velocity. Kansas, the "Tornado State," leads the list in the matter of fatalities. The storm in the matter of fatalities. The storm scourged that commonwealth in all its length and breadth. In Texas the towns of Bangs and Santa Anna were heavily visited. Throughout Iowa a hurricane prevailed a greater part of the day and night, and the property damage will probably be heavier than in any other State.

Missouri seems to have been lightly visited, and Minnesota and Wisconsin feltonly the dying breath of the giant gale. In Illinois the rain, wind and hail were heavy, but cniv in Chicago and its suburbs was

but only in Chicago and its suburbs was there any loss of life. The fall of the sevenstory brick building on Pearce street is responsible for the death of eight persons and the injury of a dozen others. In the suburos of Grand Crossing four persons were injured by the collapse of a house, and at Woodlawn four others were hurt in a

similar manner. 'A careful estimate of the number of killed and wounded throughout Kansas by the storm makes it nearly 100 killed and between 200 and 300 injured. The tornado came from the southwest and went across the western part of the State, spreading de-

She was blown through the side of a wrecked barn, and left on the back of a horse unburt. Seven people were killed and a dozen others badly injured by the tornado in the are: Charles Taylor, wife and child; Mrs.
Albert Eggers and two children, aged three and five years respectively; Joseph Johnson

a farm laborer. ne storm struck J. C. Lamb's house at Santa Anna, Texas, wiping it out of exist-ence. Next Mr. Heath's house fed the demon, and in a few moments it was torn to pieces and strewn all over the prairie. J. W. Hall's bouse was next struck and demolishe!.

Then it attacked Mr. Basse's house. Here Mr. Story had died only about five minutes before. The storm struck this house with great fury, killing a boy and wounding eleven of the inmates.

The house of L. L. Woodward was demol-

struction clear up into the Nebraska line. In addition to this principal storm, there was a second, of less intensity, which went across the eastern part of the State, not takacross the eastern part of the State, not taking so many lives, but doing great damage to crops, trees and farm buildings. The following is the estimate placed on the dead and wounded: South Haven, eight dead and thirty-two injured. Wellington, four dead and twenty-three injured. On farms between these two towns, five dead and nine injured. Towands, seventeen dead and forty-five wounded. Augusta, sevent and forty-five wounded. Augusta, seven dead and nineteen injured. Ho.nestead, five dead and seven injured. Strong City, two dead and eight wounded. Salina, fifteen

injured, three fatally.

Among the strange stories told of the queer antics of the wind is that of Miss Ella Thornton, of Towanda, who was blown away by the storm half a mile, carrying a pillow. stroyed, and all of the family of five were

injured.

At Trickham, Texas, the houses were driven into each other, demolishing them,

driven into each other, demonstring them, but no one was hurt.

At Bangs four persons were killed and ten injured. Telegraph poles were pulled out of the ground, and wires twisted up.

The St. Jossph (Mo.) mills and the Connett packing house were leveled to the earth and the gas and electric light plants are bad wrecks by reason of the storm. The wires of the telegraph and telephone companies were prostrated, and the operation of trains upon the railroads centring here has been almost completely suspended. The storm was not in the nature of a tornado. It was a terriffic gale continuing for fifteen hours. fifteen hours.

The damage done to property in St. Joseph, Mo., will reach \$200,000. The town of Bigelow, Mo., forty miles north of there was almost entirely destroyed.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

65TH DAY.—Mr. Morgan introduced a series of resolutions to precipitate a silver debate —— The Army agent provision in the

debate — The Army agent provision in the Indian Appropriation bill was adopted.
66TH DAY.—Mr. Morgan asked that consideration of his silver resolution be postponed.—The Indian Appropriation bill was debated.—Mr. Felton, by request, introduced a bill appropriating \$500,0% to promote the fibre industry of the United State and to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make a display of fibrous plants, etc., at the World's Fair.

to make a nisplay of northing places, as at the World's Fair.

67TH DAY.—Mr. Morgan, in speaking on his silver resolutions, criticised the act of July, 1890; Mr. Sherman made a reply on the year of the Republicans—Mr. Hoar July, 1890; Mr. Sherman made a reply on the part of the Republicans—Mr. Hoar reported a bill providing for the appoint-ment of two additional judges for the Court of Claims, in order to facilitate the disposi-

of Claims, in order to factinate the dispersion of causes in that court.

68TH DAY.—The discussion of the Indian Appropriation bill (the clause requiring Army officers to act as agents) was continued.—The Senate, having referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations tha House Chinese Exclusion bill, adjourned.

69TH DAY.—The Senate passed the Indian Appropriation bill. Another vote was taken on the motion to strike out the House amendment authorizing the President to de-tail army officers to act as Indian agents. The motion was lost—twenty-five to twentyeight—and the amendment is retained in the
bill—Mr. Wolcott spoke on the silver question.

In the House.

In the House.

72D DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Blount, of Georgia, in the chair) on the Free Wool bill. Speeches were made by Messrs. Brosius, Wheeler, Johnson, Stockdale, Kyle, Norton, Grant, Herman, Youmans and Stout. Less than a dozen members were present when the House reassembled at 8 o'clock P. M., and again went into Committee of the Whole on the Free Wool bill. After speeches by Messrs. Parret, of Indiana; Milliken. of Maine; Greenleaf, of New York, and Pendleton, of West Virginia, the House adjourned.

73D DAY.—Debate on the Wool bill was 73D DAY.—Debate on the Wool bill was continued by Messrs. Dalzell, Cox, Watson. 74TH DAY.—The debate on the Free Wool Tariff bill was closed for the Democrats by Mr. Cummings, of New York. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, closed the debate on the Republican side—Mr O'Ferrall reported the contested election case of Noyes against Rockwell from the Twenty-eighth New York District with the recommendation District, with the recommendation that Rockwell (Democrat), the sitting member, be unseated and the seat be given to Noyes (Republican)

Mr. Fithian reported with a recommen lation of the seat be given to the seat of the s that it pass his bill for the free admission to American registry to ships built in foreign countries—Mr. Hatch reported with a recommendation that it pass a bill prepared by the committee as a substitute for the Hatch Anti-Option bill and other measurements. in foreign ures of this character pending before the

75TH DAY.—The bill absolutely to prohibit TOTH DAY.—The bill absolutely to prohibit the admission of Chinese was passed—Mr. Springer closed the general debate on the Free Wool bill. Owing to his weakness from recent illness, his speech was read by Mr. Bryan. The general debate being closed, the committee took up the bill by paragraphs for amendment and discussion under the five-minute rule. the five-minute rule.

76TH DAY.—Mr. Bacon reported the bill to carry into effect the recommendation of the International American Conference the International American Conference looking to the incorporation of the international bank—A bill reclassifying railway postal cierks and increasing their salaries was reported——The remainder of the session was consumed in filibustering on the Free Wool bill.

77TH DAY.—The consideration of the Free

77TH DAY.—The consideration of the Free Wool bill in Committee of the Whole was finished, and the bill was reported to the

CIRCULATION CHANGES.

A Slight Net Decrease Shown by the Treasury Statement.

The Treasury Department's monthly statement of changes in the circulation during March shows a slight net decrease in the circulation, amounting to \$917,372, including \$5,672,050 in gold certificates, \$792,777 in standard silver dollars and \$199,083 in gold coin. On the other hand there was an increase of \$1,885,857 in silver Treasury notes, \$1,-773,274 in United States notes, \$31,507 in National bank notes, \$541,933 in silver certificates, \$490,000 in currency sertificates and \$238,937 in subsidiary silver. The total circulation on April 1 is placed at \$1,636,641,520, \$78,551,056 more than on April 1, 1891. This gives a per capita circulation of \$14.68 \$14.68

During March there was a net increase of \$3,240,292 in the Treasury store of money and bullion. There was a decrease of \$2,-081,152 in gold bullion, \$40,915 in subsidiary silver, \$1,773,274 in United States notes, and \$9)7.931 in National bank notes; while there was an increase of \$4,319,009 in silver bullion, was an increase of \$4,54,500 m stver union, \$1,14:397 in standard silver dollars, \$102,029 in gold coin, and \$2,489,139 in silver Treasury notes. Gold certificates held in cash by the Treasury April 1 amounted to \$3,573,770, an increase during March of \$3,523,630, silver certificates held in cash amounted to \$3,589,703, an increase of \$309,546, and currency certificates held in cash were \$1,380,000, or \$1,290,000 more than on March 1. The store of gold bullion in the Treasury on April 1 aggregated \$8!,194,377, and of silver bullion \$65,-

BATTLE WITH CHINS.

Forty Natives of British Burmah Killed by Troops.

Dispatches from Rangoon, Capital of British Burmah, tell of a desperate conflict between British soldiers and a native tribe in which a number of the latter lost their lives.

The severity of the conflict was shown when after the fight was ended it was found that forty of the Chins lay dead upon the battle ground, and a large number of the tribe had received wounds which in many cases would probably prove fatal.

The British loss is not stated in the dispatches, but it is said to be trifling.

The enemy as they retreated through the village took a terrible revenge for the

village took a deteat they had sustained. They set deteat they had sustained. They set fire to a number of dwellings, and these light and inflammable structures all ablaze. The fire tures were soon all ablaze. The fire easily spread from one to another of the collection of tinder box huts which formed the place, and in a comparatively short time the whole village was one mass of roaring flames, which only died out when all the

BIG FIRES IN NEW ORLEANS.

Sixty Thousand Bales of Cotton and Eleven Blocks Burned.

The Total Loss of Property Estimated at \$3,500,000.

The two largest fires ever known in New Orleans, La., began almost simultaneously a few mornings ago, destroying eleven squares of property and 63,000 bales of cotton, and causing a loss of \$3,500,000. Each fire was the result of carelessness, and the great destruction is due to a long drought, causing a dry condition of houses and cotton. There was a strong breeze blowing and the Fire Department, which was reorganized in January from the volunteer to the paid system, has been cut down to about one-tenth of its former members. The new men had not got accustomed thoroughly to their duties and were unable to cope with the fires.

unable to cope with the fires.

The first fire began at five minutes to 10 o'clock in some cotton stored on the pavement in front of the fireproof cotton press on the corner of Robin and Front streets. It is not usual to allow cotton to be so stored, but the stock on hand there stored, but the stock on hand there is so large—more than 500,000 bales—that the law about storing cotton on the pavement was allowed to become a dead letter. Some one in passing threw a lighted cigar-ette; among the cottor. It smouldered and

The fire was so small that at first little attention was paid to it, and it easily might have been stopped. The cotton was so dry that it spread rapidly, and the flames soon attacked the press itself.

There were 12,500 bales of cotton inside, the pressure of the pressu

and these soon ignited and made such a blaze and heat that it would have been folly for the firemen to have attempted to grap-They tried to prevent its spread to the

neighboring presses, but the wind was blowing a stiff breeze and carried the flames over to the Shippers' press, in which there were 30,000 bales.
Some of this had been removed before the

Some of this had been removed before the firs got there, but nearly three-fourths of the cotton was burned, and the press itself was destroyed within half an hour.

The Orleans press, the largest of the uptown ones and containing 25,000 bales of cotton, and the Independent press, with 8000 bales were the next to go.

ton, and the Independent press, with 8000 bales, were the next to go.

The flames had spread so rapidly by this time that there was no possibility of saving any of the cotton or the presses. The firemen made a desperate attempt to check the fire at the New Orleans press.

They were working at it when the walls fell in, burying three firemen in the ruins. Captain Dupre, Lieutenant Shaw, and Pipeman Bordeaux were seriously if not mortally hurt.

By this time the fire extended for five

squares and licked up several dwellings, bar-rooms and stores. It produced quite a panic, and persons four and five squares away be-gan to move their furniture.

The air was filled with wisps of blazing

cotton, which threatened roofs everywhere and among others the Baldwin Agricultural Works, three squares away; also the Louisi-ana Rice Mills, four squares away, were set on fire, but the flames were extinguished in each case.

Fortunately the section in which the cotton presses are situated contains few large residences and many open spaces, so that atter the presses and the cotton were burned

the fire died out for want of fuel. In these 63,500 bales of cotton were burned. The loss on the cotton, at \$35 a burned. The loss on the cotton, at \$35 a bale, is \$2,222,500. The presses were worth \$75",000. Other property destroyed, including eighteen horses, was worth \$50,000, making the total loss \$3,022,500.

While the firemen were fighting this fire an alarm was sounded for another at the corner of Laurel and Third streets, about

twelve squares away. A Mrs. Valentine was preparing her dinner and used coal oil in the stove.

The oil set the house on fire. Like the

The oil set the house on are. Like the other, it was a small affair at first and it was half an hour before the neighboring houses were ablaze. Then it swept rapidly down Laurel street. It was difficult to get engines. for they were fighting the cotton press fire, and when they came there they were able to do very little. The supply of water was short and the firemen fagged out.

The locality in which this fire started is

built up entirely with wooden cottages occu-pied mainly by people of small means. The flames spread from one to the other, so that in a couple of hours they had crossed Third and Second streets, finally reaching First. They spread backward also Laurel street, burning up three blocks be tween that and Constance, and crossing the latter at First and Second, sweeping every-ing everything before it to Magazine street. The fire here was checked, although it

crossed the street and destroyed several It had spread from the poorer to a bett residence part of the city, burning in all 185 houses and property to the amount of \$500,000 to \$600,000. A large portion of the furniture and household goods in the burnt district was saved.

BURNED WITH HER CHILD.

Went Into the House to Rescue It and Was Buried by Debris.

Fire at Wilkesbarre, Penn., destroyed the millinery store of Kate McCarty, in South Main street, and the adjoining sporting goods store of E. J. Kipple.

Mayor Sutton, who was one of the first on the scene, broke into the latter store and roused the family who occupied the upper floor. He carried out Willie Easby and led Mrs. Easby by the arm. On reaching the street Mrs. Easby excitedly exclaimed: "My child! Where is my child." She rushed into the flames and smoke and was just coming with her child wrapped in a blanket when an explosion occurred bring-ing down the roof and side walls and crushng the woman and the child in the debris. A determined effort was made by the remen to rescue them, but the whole place was in flames and it was impossible to enter The fire spread and four other buildings were gutted before it was extinguished. The explosion was caused by the fire reaching a

number of kegs of powder
The bodies of Mrs. Easby and her child
were found that afternoon burned to a cinder, and the child's head blown from its body. The loss was \$70,000.

CHINESE MUST GO.

The Stringent Geary Exclusion Act Passed by the House.

The House of Representatives at Washington passed the Geary Chinese Exclusion act by a vote of 179 to forty-three. Hereafter no State court or United States

court is to admit Chinese persons to citizen-ship, and all laws in conflict with this proision are repealed.
All Chinese persons now in the United States are to apply to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of their districts within one year after the passage of this act for certificates of residence, and any such persons found within one year after the bill shall become a law without a certificate residence are to be judged unlawfully in the United States and subject to the same fines and penalties as though they had come un-

lawfully into the country at the first in-The provisions of all treaties now in force between the United States Government and the Chinese empire, in so far as they, or any or them, conflict with the provisions of the act, be and the same are hereby abrogated,

set aside and repealed.

Swift Punishment for the Murderers ot, a Peddler.

FOUR LYNCHED.

News reached Alexandria, Va., that Captain Patrick Kelly, aged flity-five, an Irish peddler, had been killed on Little River, near Fishville, by a gang of eight colored desperadoes.

Four of them were caught and hanged, and a possa went in pursuit of the rest of

the gang.

The murder was for the purpose of getting

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Connecticut Supreme Court decided that the claim of Austin Brainard, Executive Secretary of the Governor, against Controller Staub for salary must be allowed. FOREST fires raged all over the Cape Cod district in Massachusetts for two days.

Much damage was done in the magnolia
woods, and several tracts of forest were
destroyed.

The temperature in New York City on April 4 reached the highest point scored on any April 4 since the records have been kept. At 3 P. M. it was eighty-three degrees in the

MRS. MEHITABEL DAYTON, of East Haddam, Conn., died, aged 104 years and eleven months. She is said to have been the oldest person in Connecticut.

A BOAT containing a pleasure party of six persons was carried over a dam near Cole-raine, Mass., on the Dearfield River, and five of the occupants were drowned. MRS. MINNIE ENO, aged thirty-two, was shot dead at Lawrence, Mass., by her worth-less husband, Peter Eno, a Boston and Maine brakeman. The murderer fied.

GOVERNOR ABBETT, of New Jersey, has refused to approve the bill legalizing the Reading Railroad coal combine. He refused to sign it because of its doubtful constitutionality and also because no assurance that coal would not advance could be secured.

that coal would not advance could be secured from the allied railroads. WHILE attempting to light his pipe at an electric light, as he was told to do in a joke by a fellow-workman, a Hungarian at Johns-town, Penn., was instantly killed.

A TERRIFIC cyclone struck Olean, N. Y. wrecking ten houses and a church. One woman was killed and a number of people seriously injured. There were sixteen people in the church, which was lifted from its foundation and carried twenty feet away.

South and West.

An explosion occurred at the Sterling Dynamite Works, at Bessemer, Ala., killing six men. The explosion was in the gas reservoir and its force was tremendous, nearly every glass in the town of 5000 inhabitants being broken.

and E. P. Norsworthy quarreled over some stolen geesa. They fought and both men were killed. Onio farmers who have commenced plow-

ing report finding myriads of grasshoppers just below the surface, and all predict a

THE Grand Jury, which has been investigating the boodling in the City Council of Chicago, Ill., has made a final report. Accompanying the report were true bills for bribery against nine Aldermen. A member of the Board of Education was also indicted. THREE train hands were killed in a freight wreck on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad near Ronceverte, W. Va.

SEVERE storms were again reported from the West; washouts on the railroads inter-rupted traffic in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, the Dakotas and West Virginia.

DISPATCHES report a blizzard in the Northwest. At Miller, South Dakota, rain, snow and hall fell steadily for twenty-four hours, filling creeks to overflowing. At Crookston, Minn., a blizzard from the northwest blew hard. Five inches of snow fell during the

Ar Compton, Ky, Joseph M. Kendall was nominated by the Democratic Congressional Convention for election to succeed his father, Representative J. W. Kendall, de-RAFTSMEN from the head of Tug Fork of

the Big Sandy River, Kentucky, have brought the news that "Captain" Hatfield, a leader in the McCoy-Hatfield feud, was killed a few evenings ago in a row over a game of poker in his house among outlaws who had solemnly vowed perpetual friend-THE Illinois State Building at the World's

Fair grounds, Chicago, was struck by a small cyclone. The towar and half of the memorial hall was wrecked. The loss is between \$10,000 and \$20,000. Two policemen near by were nearly killed. At New Orleans, La., Frank Lyons shot and killed a police officer named Hurley, who was attempting to arrest him. Lyons re-sisted arrest and was shot and killed.

Two masked men entered the Postoffice at Boise, Idaho, and at the point of a pistol compelled Postmaster Leonard to hand over \$1200 in cash. The robbers escaped.

Washington.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. HARRISON gave a sception at the White House in honor of James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, whom they have known from boyhood.

CHALES DANIEL DRAKE, late Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims, was found dead in his belat Washington. Judge Drake was born at Cincinnati, Onio, on April SPEAKER CRISP has made the following

appointments: Visitors to the Military Academy—Messrs. Outhwaite, of Ohio; Geissenhainer, of New Jersey, and Rull, of Iowa, Visitors to Naval Academy—Messrs Herbert, of Alabama; Compton, of land, and Wadsworth, of New York. THE House Committee on Commerce re-

ported a resolution granting to the Compagnie Française du Telegraphe de Paris at New York the right to land a cable on the shores of South Carolina and Virginia, to be thence laid to the Island of Cuba or San Do

THE Civil Service Commission has a requiatthe Civil pervice commission has a requisition for a female physician for the Indian service in Colorado, which cannot be immediately filled, because there are no women physicians on the register of eligibles. The alary is \$1000 a year.

SENOR MONTT, the Chilean Minister, called at the White House with Secretary Blaine, and took formal leave of the President. He has been elected a member of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies and must return

REPRESENTATIVE SPRINGER, of Illinois, reappeared in Congress after his long illness. He was greeted with cheers and bouquets on all sides. His prepared speech on the Free Wool bill was read before the House by Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska.

HENRY B. JAMES, for many years Chief of the Customs Division in the United States Treasury, died a few days ago, aged fifty-

SENATOR MILLS, of Texas, was appointed a member of the Committee on Coast Defences, Mines and Mining, Patents and Postoffices, to fill vacancies created by the retirement of Mr. Chilton, his predecessor. WHITELAW REID, United States Minister to France, arrived in Washington. Mr. Blaine accompanied him on a visit to the President, with whom he had a chat in regard to his diplomatic work.

Foreign.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S birthday was cele-brated throughout Germany; he is seventyeven years old. A TORNADO swept a portion of Queens-land, Australasia, causing a great deal of

THE steamship Missouri, bearing food from New York to starving Russians, was welcomed at Libau. A FRENCHMAN and a Portuguese were arrested in Madrid for an attempt to blow up the Spanish Cortes with dynamite.

A NUMBER of railway and other bridges were carried away by floating ice in Salmon River, Quebec, Canada. A CABLEGRAM from Valparaiso, Chile, stated that United States Minister Egan and Consul McCreery had been granted leave of absence to return to the United States by Secretary Blains

Secretary Blaine. FRANCE and Great Britair decided to prolong the Newfoundland fisheries moduvivendi over the present season.

The inquest on the body of Mrs. Deeming began in Melbourne, Australia; her husban I and alleged murderer was identified by fifty-two persons, who had known him under fifteen aliases. A FIGHT occurred between Mexican troops an I Yaqui Indians at the Gabian mines in Mexico. Two Yaquis were killed and one wounded. No soldiers were hurt.

Officals who are informed on the subject estimate the seal catch of Canadian poachers in Bering Sea last season at 28,000 skins. This is exclusive of the number of seals killed and not captured and the pups who starved to death on the islands because of the slaughter of their mothers at sea.

SNOW, HAIL, RAIN, WIND.

A Variety of Storms Devastates the West and Northwest.

A Train Runs Through a Shower of Mud in Kansas.

A dispatch from Kansas City, Mo., says: When the through express train on the Union Pacific Railroad arrived here the other morning it presented a remarkable ap pearance, being covered with mud an inch thick. The headlight of the engine was entirely covered, and the car windows were so plastered over that no light could go through them. The trainmen say that at Rossville, Kan., near Topeka, the train ran into a shower of mud, which came down for some time from the clouds. The mud is supposed to have been taken up by a watersrout.

A snowstorm has caused a great loss of A snowstorm has caused a great to so the borses and cattle in Colorado. The snow was badly drifted and all the roads blocked. The trains on the Union Pacific Railroad were behind time, caused by a train being

derailed by a drift.

The snowstorm also prevailed in the north and west of Nebraska. Advices from Colorado say the barometer was the lowest in

sixteen years.

A furious blizzard raged at Red Falls,
Minn., the wind sweeping over the prairie
with immense velocity, accompanied by
drifting snow. More than a foot of snow

fell.

A heavy rain set in at Decatur, Ill., and A heavy rain set in at Decatur, Ill., and continued for three days. It was the biggest rain known there for thirty years. Cellars were flooded, the Sangamon rose out of its banks and several wagon bridges spanning it were dislodged.

A very severe rain storm prevailed at Hillsboro, Ill., during two days. The streams were all out of their banks and great damage was done to property in the bottoms. Trains were unable to run on account of the washouts and the unsafe condition of the bridges, and business was generally suspended.

outs and the unsafe condition of the bridges, and business was generally suspended.

Leo Dale was instantly killed by lightning and his brother was probably fatally injured during a severe electric storm at Effington, Ill. Seven washouts on the Vandalia line were caused by the storm. All trains were temporarily abandoned. The Wabash River was at the highest ever known, and a number of bridges over that stream have been carried away.

known, and a number of bridges over that stream have been carried away.

The St. Mary's River, which runs through the centre of St. Mary's, Ohio, rose higher than it has been at any time before since 1863, and the houses in the bottoms below were inundated, while the wheat crop below was flooded out, and much damage was otherwise done along its banks.

A tornado struck Kirksville, Mo. It tore off the cornice of the First National Bank and the fronts out of three stores on the east

and the fronts out of three stores on the east

side, throwing the bricks nearly across the

street. It passed on east, wrecking chimneys, porches, etc., of houses, until it reached the last two houses in the row, which it completely demolished.

The storm at Cherry Valley, Mo., was terrific. A funnel-shaped cloud in the afterterrific. A funuel-shaped cloud in the afternoon was seen approaching the town from the southwest. It was accompanied by a deep, roaring sound, and as it drew near it could be seen turning and twisting about with terrible velocity. It travelled with incredible speed, and barely missed the town. It demolished six houses of the village, killing two persons and fatally injuring another. The house of John Reeves, a farmer, was torn to pieces by the cyclone. Mrs. Reeves was killed outright, and Mr. Reeves was fatally injured. Mrs. Perry Nixon, the wife of another farmer in the vicinity, was also seriously injured in the vicinity, was also seriously injured in the demolition of her house. Mrs. H. W. Law-

son was struck by lightning during the storm and instantly killed.

Robert Reynolds, a freight conductor on the Great Northern, was instantly killed near Ojata, Minn. His train was backing up, but on account of the fierce snow storm he did not see it, and was struck and had his neck broken.

The storm drifted cattle in droves into the

Platte River in Nebraska, where many were chilled to death. The loss will be heavy. The worst snow storm of the season was The worst snow storm of the season was reported from along the Burlington in the Black Hills. At Alliance, Neb., trains were snowed in. Heavy snow storms were reported raging between Valentine and Chadron, and at the state of the State, and in deneca in the north Seneca, in the hort of the Springs, in addition to the general havoc and dismay caused by the wind storm, a heavy rain washed out the bridge on the Union Pacific

Railroad. The blizzard continued most of the night around Miller, South Dakots, and snow drifts eight feet deep were to be seen. Hun-dreds of head of stock wandered with the storm and perished.

An unparalleled storm of rain, snow and

An unparalleled storm of the state and half raged at Aberdeen, South Dakota.

The fall of snow was simply tremendous, and in consequence railroads were badly tied up. While seeding will be greatly delayed, farmers and all others are well satisfied, and encouragement is felt. Snow plows and shovelers were set to work west and north. The rainfall in South

THE SEAL POACHERS.

Dakota was the greatest ever known in

Operations on the Canadian Fleet Along the Northern Coast,

The Department of State at Washington has received detailed information of the operations of the sealing vessels now engaged in killing and taking seals along the American coast. At latest advices the fleet was off Cape Flattery, keeping company with the herd as it moves up the coast on its way to its breeding grounds on the Pribyloff Islands. The American steamer Michigan passed them and reports the water fairly alive with seals, and the vessels had their boats out, busily shooting Reports from fourteen vessels fix

their catch at 2252 seals.

The steamer Mystery had been engaged at Victoria by the poaching fleet to meet them at Cloquet Sound, take off their skins and furnish them with a new stock of supplies, thus enabling them to prosecute their work without the loss of time necessary to put into the port of Victoria for that purpose. The same steamer is engaged to meet the fleet again later in the season at Sand Point, on Kadiak Island, and receive their skins and furnish them with fresh supplies pre-paratory to the entrance of the fleet into

The Brenca arrived at Victoria, British Columba, from Nova Scotia, being the first of the thirteen sealing schooners on the way from there, and she is now being fitted out for sea. Seven more British vessels are now being fitted out for sea. in Victoria, and four or five in process of construction, destined for this year's sealing operations, making the total British fleet about seventy as against fifty-one last year.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Both Receipts and Expenditures Reduced During the Past Month.

The monthly public debt statement just issued from the Treasury Department at Washington shows a reduction in the aggregate of debt last month amounting to \$1,gate of debt last month amounting to \$1,993,041. There was an increase of \$550 in interest-bearing debt, a decrease of \$1,256,912 in non-interest-bearing debt and an increase of \$736,679 in the surplus cash in the Treasury. The total debt, less \$32,-898,884 net cash in the Treasury, and the \$100,000,000 gold. greenback-redemption fund, is \$838,127,644. National depositary banks hold \$18,786,732 of the Treasury surplus a decrease of about itary banks noid \$18,786,732 of the Treasury surplus, a decrease of about one-quarter of a million since March 1. Treasury gold coin and bullion assets aggregate \$280, 144,289, or \$2,000,000 less than a month ago. Silver assets aggregate \$234,530,999, an increase of nearly \$5,506,000 in the last months.

\$434,530,999, an increase of nearly \$0,505,005 in the last monto.

Government receipts from all sources in March aggregated \$30,048,806, against \$29.—418,330 in March, 1891. Custom receipts last month were \$16,415,312, or fully \$1,000,000 more than in March a year ago; and internal revenue receipts were \$12,133,001, an increase of about \$1,000,000 over March, 1891. Expenditures in the last nine months of the current fiscal year were \$268,119,243,or \$30,000,000 less than for the three quarters of

LATER NEWS.

A FIRRUE forest fire raged near Helberton in Cumberland County, N. J. The fire burned over several hundred acres of young timber The burnt territory is fully a mile in length and half as wide.

NINETERN-YEAR-OLD Oscar Creamer, bookkeeper in New York City for the Wall street banking house of Dix & Phyle, with the aid of Clerk Carpenter and an outsider, stole \$57,000 from the firm. More than \$52,900 of the plunder was found secreted in a cellar in Brooklyn.

Two men were killed and three others dangerously injured by the explosion of a locomotive in Long Island City, N. Y.

THE Oregon State Republican Convention in session at Portland sent uninstructed delegates to the National Convention. THE Rev. Dr. Joseph J. G. Webster, a

distinguished Methodist clergyman of Baltimore, Md., committed suicide at Charleston, W. Va., by throwing himself from the window of his room on the third floor of the Hotel Ruffner. BROWNSVILLE, Texas, was wiped out by

a tornado. Two persons were killed and several injured. Every house in the village was leveled. CONFEDERATE Memorial Day was observed

by the South in the usual manner. PRESIDENT HARRISON remembered the

"Arbor Day" of Maryland and the District of Columbia. With "Baby" McKee and little Mary Lodge McKee, he went out into the front garden of the White House and planted three trees.

FRENCE Anarchists blew up the Police Depot in Angers, France.

ALLAN SPILLER killed his wife and two children in Belfast, Ireland. He had been out of work for some time and was despondent.

THE RALEIGH LAUNCHED. Another American Cruiser Takes the Water at Norfolk, Va.

The United States cruiser Raleigh has been successfully launched at the Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard. Fully 40,000 people witnessed the interesting event. At twenty-four minutes before twelve o'clock the signal was given, and Mrs. Alfred W. Hayward, of Raleigh, N. C., daughter of Governor Holt, of that State, standing between Secretary of the Navy Tracy and Ensign Hilby P. Jones, broke the bottle on the bow of the cruiser and she began to move off as easily as if under her own propeller. It was just three-quarters of a min-ute from the time the bottle was broken that the Raleigh was stopped by her anchors

in mid-stream.
The Raleigh, which has been officially known as cruiser No. 8, is of 3188 tons displacement, is to have two screws and heavy placement, is to have twin screws and nearly protective decks. Between her poop and forecastle decks is an open gun deck. Her length in load line is 300 feet, extreme breadth forty-two feet and mean draught eighteen feet. Her indicated horse power is 10,000, and the contract calls for a greed of printers knots. The engines will speed of nineteen knots. The engines will be triple expansion, vertical inverted and direct acting, the common stroke being thirty-five inches. The bunking capacity for the coal supply is 556 tons. She will be heavily armed, her main bat-

tery consisting of one six-inch and ten four-inch rapid fire breech loading rifles on center pivot mounts, protected by thick steel shields to be worked as part of the hull or made fast to the carriage. The secondary battery will consist of two six-pounders two three-pounders one one-pounder and two three-pounders, one one-pounder and two thirty-seven-millimeter revolving cannon. There will be six torpedo tubes with open-ings about four feet above the water, worked from the berth deck, fixed fore and aft, four of which will be training tubes and will be placed at the sides of the forward and after

perth decks.

The Raleigh is the first vessel of the new navy which has been launched from a Government of the new navy which has been launched from a government. ernment yard to be put in commission, as she will be ready for service inside of a

PERISHED IN THE FIRE.

Escape Cut Off by a Powder Explosion

That Wrecked the Building. Shortly after midnight a terrific explosion startled Fort Madison, Iowa, and it was discovered that the frame building occupied as a meat market on the ground floor and as a dwelling above was shattered and in themes. The fire department was quickly at the scene, but so rapidly did the fiames spread that nothing could be done. When it was discovered that nine people were imprisoned in the burning ruins the excitement became intense, but the greatest efforts of the firemen could do no good. Two The fire department was quickly efforts of the firemen could do no good. Two of the victims, Samuel Kitchen and Henry Meimeyer, got out of the bullding, but in such horrible condition that they soon died. The bodies of Mrs. Kitchen, Miss Day, and the baby weres tightly clasped in each other's arms that they were separated with difficulty. It is thought the fire was the work of an incendiary and the explosion. work of an incendiary, and the explosion came from a keg of powder in the lower story. The explosion wrecked the stairways

story. The explosion wrecked the stairways and prevented escape. The victims weres S. V. Kitchen, aged thirty-five Mrs. S. V. Kitchen, thirty; Samuel Kitchen, twenty; three children, aged two, three and five; Mrs. Sydney Day, aged eighteen; August Meimeyer, boarder, aged eighteen; Henry Meimeyer, boarder, aged eighteen.

MEXICO'S CONGRESS OPENS. The Address of President Diaz-Pros-

perous Condition of the Country. The Mexican Congress convened at the City of Mexico. In his speech President Diaz referred at some length to the prosperous condition of the country's industries, railway improvements, and the progress in the deepening of the various harbors. Among the important statements made by the President in his speech were: Engineers are re-establishing the de-

stroyed boundary posts on the Northern frontier; the mixed boundary Commission's work has not commenced because the United States has not granted funds for her

Mexico will make a creditable showing at the Chicago World's Fair. Congress has voted funds for that paypose, and the work of preparing the exhibe, well under way. The War Department will make a magnifi-cent exhibition at the Fai. As to Garza, the President says: "A band of outlaws, organized in a foreign country, have made two incursions, but fled when pursued by our soldiers. To avoid a repetition of such raids eavalry barracks will be

prominence from the American press." HELPED HIS LYNCHERS. A Mob Breaks Into Jail and Hangsa

established on the line of the Rio Grande

This outlaw band has received too much

Man to a Telegraph Pole. Joseph Lytie, the man who hacked his wife and two daughters in a horrible manner, was taken from the County Jail at Findlay, Ohio, by a mob of nearly 1000 determined men and hanged.

As the mob entered the jail Lytle called

their attention to the cell he was occupying as the one they were looking for. It took thirty minutes to batter down the cell door, when the doomed man was dragged out and thence to the Main Street Bridge, two squares away.

Here Lytle was strung up to an iron crosspiece of the bridge. Just as he was being pulled up a shot from a revolver rang out

on the night air and the rope was shot in two, dropping the victim to the ground. He was then hurriedly taken to the nearest telwas then intriedly taken to the hearest ter-egraph pole, where the lynching was com-pleted. Twenty shots were fired into the body. Lytle died without a struggle. Lytle left a note asking that his body should be turned over to his brother with

the request that he be buried beside

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION

The Largest Vote Polled in the Hi tory of the State.



D. BUSSELL BROWN. The Rhode Island election, on which t eyes of the country had been directed wit

an unusual degree of interest, passed of quietly, although the largest vote in the quietly, although the largest vote in thistory of the State was polled.

The returns came in with their customar slowness, but at midnight, with one-half the State heard from, it was apparent the D. Russell Brown, Republican candidate for Governor, had a plurality, and that the notal Legislature would be Republican.

Owing to majority requirements the were no elections in many Senatorial as Assembly districts, but, at the time the estimate was made there was practically a doubt that the Legislature would be Republican by a reduced majority.

The city of Providence gave Wardwe (Democrat) 10,388 and Brown (Republican 9809—a plurality of only 559, against 18 last year and hopes of 1000 this year.



W. T. C. WARDWELL.

W. T. C. WARDWELL.

The Chairman of the Republican State Committee said: "The Legislature is prosent ably Republican, although there will have to be a second election to decide the emfigures."

The Senate will probably stand about last year. In the Assembly the Democramay make a net gain of a few members, be as the Republicans have thirty-two majori in the present Assembly, and a majority fifty-one on joint ballot, the few members ained will make no appreciable difference. A late dispatch said: "Brown, the Republican candidate for Governor, has a piurall of 653 over Wardwell in seventy-two toward districts. A careful estimate of tremaining twenty towns and districts leaved Brown a safe plurality. The Republican have undoubtedly a plurality for all candidates for State offices."

A sufficient number of Republicans we returned to the Legislature to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the Unit States Senate.

Chilsen Minister Montt was in Provides.

States Senate.

Chilean Minister Montt was in Provider during the day watching the working of Australian ballot system. He will report its working to his Government.

MINISTER REID AT HOM

He Talks About Treaties Negotia With France.

WHITELAW REID. Whitelaw Reid, United States Minists France, arrived in New York from Paris companied by Mrs. Reid and their chil on the French steamer La Champagna

on the French steamer La Champagna had just arrived home after an absent nearly two years.

Many of his personal and political frie had assembled at the pier to give his hearty welcome and congratulate him or diplomatic achievements in the count service. Some other of his friends had g down the bay the night before on steamer Laura M. Starin to serenade Champagne and her distinguished passer on their arrival at Quarantine.

Mr. Reid looked sunburned and healt His voyage had rested him, after his hand somewhat trying work in closing negotiations for the reciprocity and tradition treaties. Copies of these im tant treaties he brought with him. The tradition treaty was signed by Mr. Reid Mr. Ribot, the French Minister of For Affairs, and a few hours afterward. Affairs, and a few hours afterward. Reid was on his way to America. Of success of his efforts to bring about t better understan ings between the count and to secure the extension of Amer

BLOWN INTO ATOMS.

Nine Russian Workmen Perish Smokeless Powder Factory.

and to secure the extension of America with France he spoke with modest Mr. Reid said he did not know who we be his successor At present the legation charge of the secretary.

St. Petersburg, Russia, was thrown in state of the most intense excitement the er night by a most terrific explosion. much has been heard here lately of the fi ish work of Anarchists that for a t every one believed that they had attempt to destroy some of the public buildings. It was soon learned, however, that the plosion was due to an acci lent at the S factory for the manufacture of sme where five tons of gun cotton

exploded.
The shock was tremendous. The w city was shaken, and houses swayed on t foundations as though from the effects of earthquake. The building in which the cotton had been stored was blown into s Nine workmen were in the building

the explosion took place and every one them was blown to pieces. Some of a limbs were found 250 yards away from building.
Houses a mile and a quarter away f the scene were made to oscillate by the soft the explosion. Windows were shatte

and crockery and glassware were throw the floor and smashed. The loss from t causes alone will be quite heavy.

There is no possible way of ascertain how the explosion occurred, as every mathe gun cotton building is dead. It thought that it was due to carelessness.